

THE LANCASTER NEWS

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SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

TO "LIVE AT HOME" AND FEED YOURSELF

Gigantic Movement Launched By South Carolina Cotton Association.

MORE FOOD LESS COTTON

Every Farmer Should Raise All Grain, Hay and Foodstuffs Needed By His Family and Livestock.

Columbia, S. C., May 5.—A gigantic "Live at Home" and "Feed Yourself" movement which those behind it claim will revolutionize the farming industry in the south is being launched among the farmers of the cotton belt. The South Carolina Cotton association is planning to father the movement in this state.

From the headquarters in this city the first gun in the big drive was fired when a letter went to the county chairman of each county cotton association asking if he would take the initiative in the campaign in his county. There is a cotton association in every county in the state.

The plan of the movement is said to be to get every farmer in the state to sign a pledge solemnly binding himself to discontinue sending orders to the west for grain, hay and foodstuffs after this season. Each citizen who signs the pledge also pledges himself to use every effort to get all other farmers to sign it.

Regarding the movement a statement given out by J. Skottowe Wamamaker, chairman of the central committee of the South Carolina Cotton association, says:

"In various sections of the cotton belt farmers are signing pledges solemnly binding themselves to discontinue sending orders to the west for grain, hay and foodstuffs after this season, to use every effort to discontinue this practice and urging all farmers to enlist in the movement. We have asked the various county cotton associations in this state if they will have such pledge circulated among the farmers of their respective counties.

"We believe that this movement will revolutionize the farming industry in the south and will mean more for the south than any movement that has been launched in this section in a decade. There is no reason why the south should plant all of its land in cotton, sell same at a small profit, if indeed it is sold at a profit, and then turn around and send all of its money out west for foodstuffs right here at home.

"If the farmer raises his own foodstuffs, he will have to curtail his cotton acreage. This means a very high price for cotton. The high price will mean that he will get as much for his short crop as he would have gotten for the large crop and in addition he will have fed himself. The money he gets from his cotton then will be clear profit. He will not have to send it out west immediately for food.

"The experience the cotton farmer has undergone during the past six months ought to make him a ready signer to these pledges. He has been forced to sell his cotton, if he has sold, at a price far below the cost of production. He has been forced to pay the west for foodstuffs he could have raised himself and instead of there being a big surplus of cotton on hand there would not have been more than enough to have met the demand. The price would have been much higher and the farmer would have made a profit on his crop last year instead of having lost heavily."

GET OUR TROOPS OUT OF EUROPE BEFORE SEPTEMBER

Washington, May 5.—Determination of President Wilson, indicated in press advices from Paris that no American troops shall continue on German soil for a longer period after the signing of the peace treaty than may be necessary to embark them for home, is born out by present plans of the war department which contemplate the return of the entire American expeditionary forces by September. Because of this General March, chief of staff, is making every effort to speed up the demobilization in this country.

FIUME QUESTION SETTLED SAYS REPORT TO LONDON

London, May 5.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris, the question regarding Fiume has been settled in full agreement with the Italian government on the basis that Fiume shall remain an autonomous port for two years, when it will be assigned to Italy.

PEACE TERMS FAIL TO SATISFY THE BELGIANS

Only One Territorial Claim of Belgium Granted and Financial Terms Displease.

Paris, May 5.—The Belgian delegation to the peace conference is expressing dissatisfaction over the terms of the preliminaries for peace as they affect Belgium. None of the territorial claims of Belgium has been granted except that for Malmedy, in Rhenish Prussia, a short distance south of Aix-la-Chapelle, the population of which before the war was largely Walloon. Melmedy will revert to Belgium. The territory on the left bank of the Scheldt river and Maastricht and the Limbourg peninsula are not mentioned in the terms.

Of the \$500,000,000 already mentioned as an immediate financial indemnity for Belgium, more than half the month has merely been placed to Belgium's credit in allied countries as part payment of war loans. No provision has been made for the recall by Germany of 6,000,000 marks which were left in Belgium banks and vaults, bearing no interest and unproductive, as the circulation of the marks in Belgium is not permitted. "The amount of 6,000,000,000 marks represents virtually the total Belgian liquid wealth assets," said a member of the Belgian delegation.

M. Delcroix, the Belgian premier, arrived in Paris Saturday morning, bringing a message of protest from the Belgian senate. He conferred with M. Hymans, of the Belgian peace delegation, who is expected to appear before the council of three to make representations concerning the terms granted Belgium.

MR. DANIELS TALKS AT A LUNCHEON IN LONDON

Secretary of Navy Believes Large Naval International Police Force Will Be Necessary.

London, May 5.—A large naval international police force will be necessary under the league of nations plan immediately after peace is declared, is the opinion of Joseph Daniels, American secretary of navy, and one of the objects of his trip abroad is to discuss with admirals of Italy, France and England some details as to this move, particularly the types of vessels desirable.

"The desire of conquest will linger in the hearts of some nations after peace," said Secretary Daniels, "and such nations must be shown that it would be unprofitable to attempt to accomplish those desires."

As the league of nations becomes established, Secretary Daniels added, the naval police force would certainly be decreased in proportion to the strength of the league.

The secretary has just returned from a visit to the interned German battle fleet at Scapa Flow. He declined to express an opinion as to the disposition of these German warships.

Sir Robert Hadfield presided at the luncheon. The Duke of Connaught proposed, and Viscount Bryce former ambassador to the United States seconded the health of Secretary Daniels. Ambassador Davis, Consul General Skinner and Rear Admiral Knapp and a number of British naval officers attended the luncheon. John Kennedy read a letter from the dean of St. Paul's saying that the dean and the chapter would gratefully accept the offer of the Sulgrave institute to place a bust of George Washington in St. Paul.

A large number of the members of parliament will entertain Secretary Daniels at a large private dinner at Westminster.

EXPLANATION NEW TAX ON LUXURIES

Collector of Internal Revenue D. C. Heyward, Gives Valuable Information.

MEDICINES 4 PER CENT

One Cent Pays Tax on Two Soft Drinks or on Twenty-five Cent Purchase of Toilet Articles.

D. C. Heyward, Collector of Internal Revenue, stated that he desired to give to the taxpayers and public the following information just received from the department with reference to the sections of the new revenue bill becoming effective May 1, 1919.

Section 630. On what is commonly known as soft drinks compounded and mixed at or in close proximity to soda fountains or other similar places of business including ice cream, etc. The tax is one cent on each sale of ten cents or less and if above ten cents one cent on each ten cents or fraction part thereof. The tax is on the whole amount of the price paid by the purchaser when the price is paid at one time though it might be in payment for several articles or drinks but which are the subject of a single transaction purchase or sale. For example, if a sale is made of one glass of coca-cola at the price of 5 cents, the tax thereon is one cent, but if one person purchases five coca-colas at a price of 25 cents the tax thereon is 3 cents.

Section 904. Covering the tax upon the following articles sold at retail in excess of the specified prices. The tax is 10 per cent of the amounts in excess of the following amounts: 1. Picture frames above \$10. 2. Trunks above \$50. 3. Carpets and rugs above \$5 per square yard. 4. Valises, traveling bags, suit cases, etc., above \$25. 5. Purses, pocketbooks, shopping and handbags above \$7.50. 6. Portable lighting fixtures, lamps, etc., above \$25. 7. Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades above \$4. 8. Fans on amount above \$1. 9. House or smoking coats, lounging and bath robes, etc., above \$5.70. 10. Men's waistcoats, sold separately from suits, above \$5. 11. Women's and misses' hats, bonnets and hoods above \$15. 12. Men's and boys' hats above \$5. 13. Men's and boys' caps above \$2. 14. Men's women's and boys' boots, shoes, pumps, etc., above \$10. 15. Men's and boys' silk stockings and hose above \$2 per pair. 16. Men's and boys' neckties and neckwear above \$2. 17. Women's and misses' silk stockings and hose above \$2 per pair. 18. Men's shirts above \$3 each. 19. Men's women's, misses' and boys pajamas, night gowns and underwear, on the amount in excess of \$5 each. 20. Kimonos, petticoats and waists above \$15.

This tax has been referred to as the luxury tax and is effective on and after May 1. Merchants will be required to render monthly returns covering the tax collected during the given month, and records should be kept as it will be necessary to report the taxes collected on each of the above subdivisions separately. The tax cannot be included in the sales price, but must be stated or billed as a separate item.

Section 907. Effective May 1, a tax of 1c on each 25c or fractional part thereof of the amount paid for any of the following articles when sold to the consumer or user:

(1.) Perfumes, toilet essences, toilet extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cauchous, toilet powders (other than soap powders), or any similar substance, article or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes.

(2.) Pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches, or lozenges, syrups, medicinal cordials, or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops.

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LANCASTER COUNTY SLOW ON THE LOAN

Effort New Being Made to Speed Up and Reach Quota By End of Week.

ONE-EIGHTH SUBSCRIBED

Committees Appointed to Assist School District Chairmen Will Canvas the County Thursday.

The central committee for Lancaster county for the Victory loan held a meeting at the court house yesterday afternoon at six o'clock for the purpose of discussing means of speeding up the campaign. The meeting was presided over by W. P. Robinson, county chairman, and there was a deal of discussion of methods to put the county "over the top."

One detail decided upon at the meeting was the appointment of committees to go into the various school districts of the county and assist the school district chairmen in securing subscriptions. This will be done Thursday and a committee of two will go to each school district, spending the day with the chairman of that district in making a canvas.

It is a fact that the campaign is going slow in Lancaster county. Up to last night only \$26,000 in subscriptions had been reported to the county chairman, and the county's quota is \$302,000. There are but a few days of the campaign left in which to reach the allotment, therefore it is necessary to be on the alert during the balance of the campaign.

LOAN WORKERS URGED TO MAKE HARD DRIVE

Fifth District Exceeded Quota in Other Loans—Not Half Quota Raised Yet.

Richmond, Va., May 5.—For the first four liberty loans the fifth federal reserve district subscribed \$849,893,850. The combined quota for the four loans was \$619,000,000 and the percentage of quota subscribed for the district was 139.3 which gives the fifth district second place, its record being excelled only by New York.

With two-thirds of the victory loan campaign gone the subscriptions reported to the federal reserve bank of Richmond total \$80,566,650, or 38.36 per cent of the quota. The district is now bending every effort to maintain its high and honorable place in the record of previous loans in the fifth and final campaign. It is the home of the secretary of the treasury and every state chairman is being urged to redouble his efforts for the final dash of the drive.

THE RAINBOW DIVISION SUFFERED IN FIGHTING

Intense Activity of Division in the Fighting Shown by Large Number Replacement Troops.

Washington, May 5.—Only about 35 per cent of the more than 22,000 men composing the 42nd (Rainbow division) as it returned from France were members of the original division organized at Camp Mills, N. Y., to embark for the front. Practically all of these men, it was learned, have been wounded or otherwise incapacitated during the months of service. They had been returned from the hospitals and rest camps to the division and when it received orders for home, a special effort was made by the division staff to get together all the original Rainbow personnel who had survived the rigors of the campaign.

The intense activity of the division during the fighting is shown by the number of replacement troops which passed through its muster rolls during that period. This number is placed by officers of the division at approximately 67,000 men against the full war strength of 27,500. Each time it was withdrawn for rest, it was necessary practically to reconstitute the division's personnel because of casualties.

PEACE TREATY TO BE GIVEN GERMAN TOMORROW 5 P. M.

The peace treaty formulated by the allied and associated powers is to be handed to the German delegates at Versailles Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Definite announcement of the time when the Germans are to be made cognizant of the price that once imperialist Germany must pay for having instigated the world war at last has been made.

With peace measurably near by reason of this fact, there now also seems to be good basis for the belief that the differences between Great Britain, France and the United States and Italy over Italy's claims regarding Fiume and the Dalmatian coast may yet be settled with full accord.

Italian Premier Orlando and his foreign minister, Baron Sonnino, are returning to Paris from Rome, where they have been since they quitted the peace conference more than a week ago owing to inability to obtain what Italy considered concessions which would satisfy Italian ambitions.

With the Italian question settled, almost complete unanimity of sentiment would prevail in the peace conferences.

DISCORD BETWEEN HIGH OFFICIALS IN GERMANY

Erzberger and Head of Peace Delegation at Outs—Changes May Be Expected Shortly.

Berne, May 5.—Serious differences have arisen between the members of the national German government and a change may be expected shortly, according to telegrams from Berlin.

The conflict between Mathias Erzberger, head of the armistice commission and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, foreign minister, and head of the peace delegation, is said to have reached the breaking point. Erzberger, it is declared, will do his utmost to make difficult the work of the foreign minister whatever attitude he adopts at the Versailles conference.

In addition there are serious political problems of international policy. Many members of the majority socialists, the advices say, appear inclined to co-operate with the conservative independent socialists to save Germany from a government on the bolshevik order. These leaders are said to favor creation of a new government based on the principle of councils of workers and attempts will be made to get Hugo Haase and Herr Breitedt, independent socialists, to enter a coalition cabinet.

TO DISREGARD RULING ON CHILD LABOR LAW

Will Enforce Tax Provisions Pending Decision of the Supreme Court.

Washington, May 5.—Intention of the internal revenue bureau to enforce the child labor tax provision of the revenue law despite the action of the North Carolina federal district court in declaring the measure unconstitutional was indicated by announcement that 20 women agents have been employed to issue age certificates to children in communities where local age records are not adequate. These women will continue at their work pending a final decision by the supreme court to which the case probably will be appealed.

The women agents are engaged in preliminary work of surveying the situation in mill towns, mainly in the south and in enlisting the co-operation of factory managements in their work of ascertaining the exact ages of working children and issuing age certificates. In practically all cases, it was said, mill managers have welcomed the assistance of these agents as a means of helping them ferret out the children whose youth render the factory's profits subject to the 10 per cent tax.

In addition to the force of women, the revenue bureau plans later to employ inspectors to watch for violations. In all cases, officials said, efforts will be made to co-operate with managers of mills or factories and with parents of children to render a "human administration" of the measure and to avoid harsh methods.

BUSINESS REVIVAL PROGRESSING WELL

Makes It Impervious to Any Unfavorable Development Now Foreseen.

WAR NOT UNMIXED EVIL

Confidence Has Stood the Acid Test on More Than One Occasion Within Past Fortnight.

New York, May 5.—Behind the unshakable confidence that has attracted the public to the stock market is the conviction that business revival is progressing at a pace that makes it impervious to any unfavorable development now foreseen. It is a confidence that has stood the acid test on more than one occasion within the past fortnight, the most recent of which was the resumption of stock trading activity on a rising plane after the Steel corporation had eliminated the extra dividend and had published a quarterly report showing greatly diminished earnings. The few hours of depression in the market Wednesday could be laid more directly to a bear raid that reached a great number of "stop loss" orders than to any reversal of sentiment. The remainder of the week brought out the most active trading of the year, entailing an advance in which the railroad shares finally joined as a group. The million-share day has become an institution rather than a curiosity.

The attitude taken by the banks toward this persistent speculation for the rise is interesting. Early in the week bankers took the first step to guard against a condition that would leave the market vulnerable to serious attack following the sudden receipt of unforeseen bad news. It was thought that speculation in the oil stocks particularly had been too rapid. The margin requirements were therefore made more severe, and for a short time the trading in this group was curtailed, but not for long. A little later call money eased until on Friday it could be had for 4 3-4 per cent, indicating that whatever restraining influence the banks will exert over speculation will take the form of heavier marginal requirements, applicable to the offending class of stocks rather than a general increase in rates for accommodations that would restrain stocks not aimed at.

The May day disturbances in various parts of this country and the discovery of the dastardly bomb plot would ordinarily have caused the stock market to pause, if not to decline, but actually were without effect. The series of defeats which the Russian soviet armies have been suffering of late has weakened the backbone of bolshevism at its most vital point, and has made the propaganda a less alluring thing in other countries. Yet this is not a time for relaxation of vigilance. Discounting bolshevism is the accumulation of reports reflecting greater activity in manufacturing districts outside the areas devoted to steel production and copper refining. On top of this is a favorable review of business failures during the first four months of this year, showing that insolvencies were 47 per cent less than in the same period of 1918.

Was it not an unmixed evil. The terrible toll of lives this latest one has taken will leave every nation, whether victorious or vanquished, with something of a constructive nature as compensation—something which many generations under peace conditions might not have been able to bring about. Among the recompenes that America will have to look back upon when conditions have returned to normal will be a powerful merchant marine, a system of railroads freed from the oppression of a government regulatory body that all but strangled them before the war, and a position of financial supremacy which appears destined to be permanent. All these things being assured, it is potent that some radical change will have to be made in the system of federal administration.

The need for a change is now more urgent than in our method of

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